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may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

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A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 37.

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Political.

SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

DISTRICT COURT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Borie vs. Trott. Constitutionality of legal-tender notes. Case stated. Opinion by Sharswood, P. J.

If any point may be considered as well settled, it is that the Constitution of the United States is a special grant or delegation of limited powers to the Federal Government. "It has been truly said," observes C. J. Marshall, in the United States, vs. Fisher, 2 Cranch, 212, "that under a Constitution conferring specific powers, the power contended for must be granted or it cannot be exercised." The same thing has been affirmed by Mr. Justice Story in Martin vs. Hunter's Lessees, 1 Wheaton, 326. "The Government of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication. And not to multiply citations—on so clear a principle—again by C. J. Marshall in McCullough vs. The State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 405. "This Government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge. *That principle is now universally admitted.*"

It follows that to sustain the constitutionality of an act of Congress—to determine that it is a law—an authority for it must be affirmatively shown. That authority must exist in the Constitution in express words, or the act must appear to be necessary and proper for carrying into execution some power or powers vested in Congress, in the Government of the United States, or in some department or officer thereof.

By this rule we are now to decide whether that clause of the act Congress approved Febuary 25, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," which provides that the notes issued in pursuance of that act "shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private"—is or is not a law of the land.

The counsel of the defendant—recognizing that on him rested the burden of maintaining the affirmative of this issue—claimed that the provision referred to was an exercise of authority vested in Congress under one or other of the following clauses of the enumeration in section 8 of article 1:

Paragraph 2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Par. 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

Par. 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weight and measures.

Par. 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

I propose to examine these clauses with such other parts of the Constitution as have been supposed, in the course of the argument, to illustrate them. I feel some degree of confidence, not only from the well-known ability, learning, and research of the counsel for the defendants, but from my own investigations, that if the act of Congress in question cannot be sustained on either of these clauses, it cannot be sustained at all.

I will begin with the last paragraph of the enumeration, because its proper construction has an important bearing on the others—Par. 18: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." I will not here revert to political and controverted grounds, nor to the argument by which, in the *Federalist*, No. 44, and elsewhere, the objections of the enemies of the Constitution to the sweeping words of this clause were met and answered by "its enlightened friends." I will take exclusively as my guide the principles judicially settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the leading case of McCullough vs. The State of Maryland (4 Wheat., 316) The rule established in that case is well expressed by the reporter in the syllabus. If the end be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution, all the means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, may constitutionally be employed to carry it into effect. Let us recur, however, to the very words of the opinion, as delivered by C. J. Marshall: "We think the sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the National Legislature that discretion, with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficial to the people. Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."—P. 421.

This is certainly a very large charter to the discretion of Congress, yet as a rule for judicial cases I am willing to accept it. It is apparent, however, from the very terms in which the principle is enunciated, that this discretion is not without limits.

It is not Congress which is to be the final judge as to whether a measure is necessary and proper for carrying into effect any of the delegated powers. Were it so, the enumeration would have been a vain and delusive mockery, and the fundamental principle that the Federal Government is one merely of limited authority, and unmeaning formula of words,

The limits plainly set in this language are these: 1 The end must be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution. 2. The means must be appropriate and adapted to the end. 3. The means must not themselves be prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

There is, however, another limitation upon the discretion of Congress in the choice of necessary and proper means. It is clearly stated in McCullough vs. The State of Maryland, and indeed the principle of it may be considered to have ruled that case. I quote again the very words of the opinion;

"The power of creating a corporation, though appertaining to sovereignty, is not like the powers of making war or levying taxes, or of regulating commerce a great substantive and independent power, *which cannot be implied* as accidental to other powers, or used as a means of executing them." (Wheaton ,411.)

I understand the Supreme Court in this language to lay down the simple and reasonable—I might perhaps, say the self-evident—proposition, that no one enumerated power can be incidental to another enumerated power. Three cases are stated as examples of substantive powers, but clearly only as examples. We have no right to say that any one of the express powers is more substantive and independent than another. Their very expression authoritatively stamps their character. If, therefore, a power is delegated, but in terms which import a limitation or qualification, it cannot be exercised as incidental to some other power, disregarding the limitation or qualification annexed to the express grant. Indeed, such limitation or qualification may be considered as a prohibition against the exercise of that power in any other way, and, therefore, within the limit which the Supreme Court places upon the discretion of Congress in the enunciation of the general principle, viz.: that Congress cannot employ a measure, however necessary and proper it may be for carrying into effect some express power, if that measure has been prohibited.

I pass now to the consideration of those grants, from which by the aid of the last paragraph of the enumeration, it is contended that Congress has authority to issue what the act calls "United States notes," and to make them a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

I. "To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." (Art. 1. sect. 8. paragraph 3.)

It must be admitted that standards of value, and of weight and measures are means very appropriate and adapted to the regulation of commerce. But then we have in this enumeration a clause which expressly grants and defines the authority to create such standards. If it directs of what they shall consist, Congress cannot make another kind as incidental to the regulation of commerce.

With equal plausibility might it be pretended that, for the regulation of commerce, Congress could lay duties, imposts, and excises, and pass bankrupt laws. Such measures might be very appropriate and adapted to that end. Yet surely it will not be maintained that, assuming these powers as incidental, Congress could disregard the rule of uniformity, which limits and qualifies the express delegation of them. This qualification is, in fact, a prohibition of any duties, imposts, or excises, which shall not be uniform throughout the United States—of any laws on the subject of bankruptcies which shall not, in like manner, be uniform throughout the United States. (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 14.) These cases present a perfect illustration of the soundness of the limit to the discretion of Congress, prescribed by the Supreme Court, that a substantive power shall not be exercised as incidental. I do not, however, consider them as any more perfect than the very case before us. If the power to create a standard of value and medium of exchange is expressly delegated, but confined by its terms, as we will presently see that it is, to coins—foreign or domestic—it is a prohibition of any other kind of money. Congress cannot, under the pretext of regulating commerce, infringe the prohibition thus laid on them.

II. "To borrow money on the credit of the United States." (Art. 1, sect. 8, par. 2.)

It has been argued that under this clause Congress may issue these "United States notes," because they are only acknowledgments of debt in a negotiable form, and in order to give them greater credit make them a legal tender. That there may be constitutionally issued to the public creditor certificates of the amount due, transferable by assignment—or bonds or notes payable to bearer, which can pass from hand to hand by mere delivery—I do not deny. These are all securities, and Congress is vested expressly with power "to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 6.) This language is accurate. Securities *ex vi termini* are something different from money. This view is strengthened when we find the coin described in the same paeagraph as *current coin*.

These United States notes are not securities for money which may be issued under authority to borrow, but they are "bills of credit"—things distinct and digerent from securities. That there is such a distinction may be clearly shown by the judgments of the highest tribunal, which gives the law on these subjects to all other courts. According to that tribunal, bills of credit are not certificates of loan—not treasury bonds or notes—not acknowledgments of indebtedness, all of which are mere securities, but bills invested with the functions of money—just such bills as the United States notes issued in pursuance of the act of Congress in question. In Craig vs. the State of Missouri (4 Peters 431), C. J. Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "In its enlarged and perhaps literal sense the term 'bill of credit' may comprehend any instrument, by which a State engages to pay money at a future day; thus including a certificate given for money borrowed. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevented, which we know from the history of our country, equally limit the interpratation of the term. The word 'emit' is never employed in describing those contracts by which a State binds itself to pay money at a future day for services actually received or for money borrowed for present use; nor are instruments executed for such purposes in common language denominated 'bills of credit.' To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the mind the idea of issuing *paper intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money*, which paper is redeemable at a future day. This is the sense in which the terms have always been understood." The definition here given was subsequently reconsidered and sustained in Briscoe vs. The Bank of Kentucky, 2 Peters, 257.

According to this clear and authoritative exposition, what distinguishes bills of credit from such securities as are issued to the public creditor is that the former are, and the latter are not, intended to circulate as money. These United States notes, then, are not acknowledgments of debt nor "securities of the United States," but "bills of credit;" in other words, "money." Indeed, this act of Congress of February 25, 1862, intends to leave no doubt on that point, for it expressly declares that they shall be "lawful money." In conformity, then to the principle, as settled by the Supreme Court in McCullough vs. the State of Maryland, we must turn to the money clause to ascertain whether Congress had authority to make them "lawful money." That body cannot, as incidental to the power to borrow, create any kind of money, which will not stand the test of the express power which is granted on that subject.

If any doubt remains as to whether the right to emit bills of credit—to make paper money—can be exercised as incidental to the borrowing power, it ought, as it appears to me, to be entirely dissipated by the proceedings of the Federal Convention when this clause was before them. I freely admit that the opinions expressed in that body are not conclusive upon the interpretation of the Constitution. That instrument is to be construed like all others—by its four corners. But surely as C. J. Marshall relied "on the history of our country" in limiting the meaning of the words "bills of credit," we may resort for light to the opinions and votes of the men who framed the Constitution, in deciding whether, in the words "to borrow money," was intended to be included "to emit bills of credit," for that is the precise question we have here to consider.

By the ninth of the old articles of confederation, section 5, it was declared that "the United States in Congress assembled, shall have authority to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States." In the plan of the Constitution, as reported to the convention by the committee of detail, of which Mr. Rutledge was chairman—this clause was copied—"to borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States." On the 17th of August, 1787, in convention, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the words, "and emit bills." There was a debate on this motion, which is reported by Mr Madison. It was argued by some, and Mr. Madison himself among the number, that the words had better remain, with a provision prohibiting them from being made a legal tender. Mr. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by President Washington, contended that it would have a most salutary influence on the credit of the United States "to remove the *possibility of paper money.*" Other members who spoke concurred with him in this view. The motion was carried, and the words stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. Mr. Madison has added in a foot note, that the vote by Virginia in the affirmative was occasioned by his acquie scence, because he became satisfied that striking out the words would not disable the Government from the use of public notes, as far as they could be safe and proper, and would only cut off *the pretext for a paper currency*, and particularly for making the bills *a tender either for public or private debts.* (5 Elliott's Debates, 434, 435.) I do not know how these proceedings may strike other minds, but they have convinced me that the Federal Convention understood by "bills of credit," aot securities—certificates of loans or indebtedness, treasury notes, or exchequer bills—but just what Chief Justice Marshall afterwards defined them to be. "paper money," and meant to deny to Congress the power to make such money.

Luther Martin, in the address to the Maryland Legislature, in justification of his course in retiring from the Federal Convention, has also given a brief sketch of this interesting debate, which corresponds in the main with that of Mr. Madison. He declares in the most emphatic manner that "a majority of the convention being willing to risk any political evil rather than admit the idea of a *paper emission in any possible case*, refused to trust this authority to the Government." (Secret Proceedings of the Federal Convention, p. 57.) He afterwards informs the Legislature, as indicative of the temper of the body from which he had withdrawn, that as the Constitution "was reported by the committee of detail, the States were only prohibited from emitting them (bills of credit), *without the consent of Congress;* but the convention were so smitten *with the paper-money dread*, that they insisted that the prohibition should be absolute." "It was my opinion, sir," he proceeds to say, "that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bills of credit, and that as we had not given an authority to the General Government for that purpose, it was the more necessary to retain it in the States."

The members of the Federal Convention truly represented the views and feelings of the people of the States by whom they had been chosen. No one acquainted with the history of the Revolution can be surprised at the extreme jealousy entertained of investing either the Federal or State Governments, or even both, by joint action, with any discretion on this subject. It is plain that the men who framed the Constitution—the men who ratified it in the State Conventions—the great mass of their constituents—meant nothing less than to exclude forever, *in any possible case*—(Mr. Martin) *—the possibility of paper money*—(Mr. Wilson.) The public faith again and again solemnly pledged for the redemption of the Continental bills of credit, had been shamefully violated. The tender laws of the States, enacted at the urgent solicitation of Congress for the purpose of sustaining their credit, had utterly failed. The amount of private wrong thereby inflicted on individuals and families was incalculable. Congress, in a circular address in 1779—after promising solemnly that the amount of the bills should on no account exceed $200,000,000—indignantly repelled the idea that there could be any violation of the public faith, or that there did not exist ample funds to redeem them. The emission, however, very soon after swelled to $379,000,000, and having ceased to circulate, quietly died in the hands of its possessors. (3 Story on the Const., 233-224.) No financiering was found so easy, so attractive, and at the same time so delusive and destructive as that of resorting to paper money. "Who," said a member of the Revolutionary Congress in debate, "will consent to load his constituents with taxes, when we can send to our printer and get a wagon-load of money, and pay for the whole with a quire of paper?" (Breck's History of Continental money, p. 13.) Well said Mr. Read, of Delaware, in the Federal Convention, that such a power would stamp the Constitution with "the mark of the beast in Revelations;" and Mr. Langdon, of New Hampshire, only expressed the feelings of the entire country when he declared that he would rather reject the whole plan than retain the three words "and emit bills." It requires but a slight knowledge of the times to conclude that if these three words had been retained, or had it been imagined that though stricken out, as by comparing the new with the old system everybody could see that they were, they still lurked in the instrument as incidental to some other power, the Federal Constitution would never have been ratified by nine States. In the discussion and publications which followed on the promulgation of the plan, before proceeding to vote on it in the State conventions, as well as in the debates of those bodies, so far as they have been preserved and handed down to us, though every hole and corner of the instrument was ransacked to find objections, I am not aware that it was ever suggested that it might possibly contain so odious and unpopular a power. The voice of the instrument itself appeared sufficiently marked as unmistakable.

II. I come now to consider the remaining clause, which has been relied on as the source of authority to pass the act in question. "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 5.) It is evident not merely from the words, but from their juxtaposition with the clause for fixing a standard of weights and measures, that the Constitution intends that the money of the United States shall be not merely a medium of exchange, but a *standard of value.* Uniformity and stability were the ends in view, and for this reason these powers were vested exclusively in the Federal Government. Here, and here alone, and not as a mere incident to something else, are we to look for whatever authority Congress possesses over the subject of money. These words seem to me to sanction only coins of metallic currency. In the *Federalist*, No. 42, this is taken for granted. "All that need be remarked on the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, is, that by providing for this last case the Constitution has supplied a material emmission in the articles of confederation. The authority of the existing Congress is restrained to the regulation of coin *struck* by their own authority or that of the respective States. It must be seen at once that the *proposed uniformity in the value of the current coin* might be destroyed by subjecting that of foreign coin to the different regulations of the different States." Judge Story thought so, for he says, "The power to coin money is one of the ordinary prerogatives of sovereignty, and is almost universally exercised in order to preserve a proper circulation of *good coin of a known value* in the home market." (3 Story on the Const., 17.) But the Supreme Court of the United States have not left to inference, but have distinctly declared the same opinion in The United States vs. Marigold, 9 Howard, 560, which an act of Congress punishing the offence of importing spurious coin was held to be constitutional on the ground that the provisions of the act appertained, to use the very words of the opinion, "to the execution of an important trust invested by the Constitution, and to the obligation to fulfill that trust on the part of the Government, namely, the trust and duty of creating and maintaining a *uniform and pure metallic standard of value* throughout the Union. The power of coining money and of regulating its value was delegated to Congress by the Constitution for the very purpose, as assigned by the framers of that instrument, of creating and preserving the uniformity and purity of such a *standard of value.*

The word *coin* is one of well-settled meaning. The primary sense of the *noun*, according to Dr. Webster, is "the die used for stamping money," and the undisputed signification of the *verb*, according to most, if not all, the lexicographers, is "to stamp metal and convert it into coin." In Wharton's Law Lexicon (*ad verbum*) it is said: "Strictly speaking, coin differs from money as the species differs from the genus. Money is any matter, whether metal, paper, beads, shells, &c., which has currency as a medium in commerce. *Coin is a particular species, always made of metal, and struck according to a certain process called coining.*" It was urged at the bar—I do not know whether seriously or not—that printing is stamping, and these notes might therefore literally be said to be coined. No such use of the word in any author has been shown. We may say figuratively *to coin a story* meaning to invent one, but never *to coin the book* in which it is printed. The story is a fiction—the coinage of the brain—the book a reality. Surely, however, no one will contend in earnest, that if a sufficient number of clerks had been employed, and these notes had all been written with the hand, they would have been unconstitutional, but that printing them makes them valid. To state the case thus is to reduce the argument to an absurdity.

It may seem like laboring unnecessarily a very plain proposition, but I will hazard some further illustrations.

The notes in question draw a plain distinction on their face between themselves and coins. They promise to pay *dollars.* What is a *dollar?* To a similar question, What is a pound? Sir Robert Peel answered: "A pound is a definite quantity of gold, with a mark upon it to determine its weight and fineness." Many pages have been written to controvert this definition, and to prove that a pound is a mere abstraction—something like a mathematical point without length, breadth, or thickness. But common sense, I think vindicates Sir Robert Peel. A standard measure must be some actual length or capacity—a standard weight some actual weight. How else can other weights and measures be compared with it? This is the object of a standard. So a standard of value must be some actual value. I would say, drawing the definition from the statute book—I know not where else to look for it—a dollar is a silver coin, weighing four hundred and twelve and one half grains, or a gold coin, weighing twenty five and four fifths grains, of nine-tenths pure to one tenth alloy of each metal. These notes, then, promise to pay coins. To say that they are themselves coins is to make the promise and performance identical.

As they do not state on their face when they are to be paid, in law, if issued by an individual or corporation, they would be payable on demand. (Whitlock vs. Underwood, 3 B. & C., 187; Story on Notes, par. 20.) Payable in what? In themselves, if they are coins, or dollars. They are promises to pay on demand payable in promises to pay on demand. A promise to pay may represent coin, and circulate as such. It is properly designated as *currency*, and is one of many modes by which the use of an expensive standard may be spared by the substitution, as a medium of exchange of public or private credit. It is same and convenient as well as economical, as long as it represents the standard, by being immediately convertible into coin. But in its very nature it is not coin. Its value or power of purchasing other commodities depends as well upon the confidence of the community in the ability and intention of the issuers to redeem it as upon the amount issued." Coin, upon the other hand, possesses present, actual, intrinsic value. If you obliterate from the pound weight the public mark which attests its conformity to the standard, it still weighs the same as before. So you may erase the image from the coin, yet its value remains. Blot out however, the superscription from these pieces of paper, and nothing remains—they are worthless. The stamp on the coin is really nothing but a certificate of the weight and fineness of that piece of metal. Government guarantees nothing but this—makes no contract to deliver corn, wool, or leather in exchange for it. The power of regulating its value can only extend to declaring that in law a certain number of one coin shall be deemed the equivalent of another of a different denomination in contracts and other transactions. In the market, unequal values cannot be made equal by law. Congress has no power to enact how many bushels of wheat an eagle shall exchange for, and if they had, and should make the experiment, the act, like all attempts by Government to change the laws of value, which are natural laws, would be futile.

The legislation of Congress upon this subject recognizes the difference between these United States notes and coin, and that they are not of equal value.

The act before us (Feb. 25, 1862) requires duties on imports and the interest of the public debt to be paid in coin, and provides that the notes "shall be received *the same as coin at their par value* in payment for any loans that may thereafter be sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury." So by the act of March 17, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase coin with them at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest. And the act of March 3, 1863, prohibits the loan of *currency* or money on the security of gold or silver coins, exceeding in amount the *par value of the coin* pledged or deposited as security. By the first of these acts coin is treated as the standard; by the last, paper. The one speaks of the *par value of the notes*, the other of the *par value of the coins.*

If the word *coin* has any more general or figurative sense in the phrase, *to coin money*, than that I have assigned to it, it must be held to have the same in other parts of the article. In foreign coin will be included foreign paper money, and Congress may regulate its value, and make it a legal tender. They may thus treat notes of the Bank of England and France, Austrian and Russian government money, but not State bank notes. Congress has no power of regulating the value of any money except foreign coins and money coined by its own authority. If to coin money means to stamp paper, then the clause which forbids the States "to emit bills of credit" was unnecesyary; the prohibition "to coin money" included it. The terms of that very prohibition show that in the minds of the makers of the Constitution "to coin money" and "emit bills of credit" were two entirely distinct and different things. In short, in whatever point of view it is regarded, it seems to me that the position that this clause authorizes or permits any other but metallic money is untenable.

The restrictions on the States illustrate and confirm the opinion which I have expressed upon the proper construction of the paragraph before us. "No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts." (Art. 1, sec. 10.) The whole power over contracts resided in the States before the ratification of the Federal Constitution. This section admits it and leaves it there, subject only to two restrictions, both having the same end in view—the inviolability of contracts. Inasmuch as the States cannot coin, and the Federal Government alone can, and inasmuch as the States cannot make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, it follows that gold or silver coins, foreign or domestic, as regulated by Congress, constitute the only lawful money. This was evidently Mr. Webster's opinion in that able speech on the Specie Circular, which was cited at the bar, and in which he declared "*that gold and silver*, at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this." And still more emphatically: "Most *unquestionably* there is and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this Government, or any other, but gold and silver. *This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain, and of the very highest importance.* The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted to it but to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, *it clearly has no power to substitute paper or anything else for coin as a tender.* The constitutional tender is the thing to be preserved, and it ought to be preserved *sacredly under all circumstances.*" (4 Webster's Works, 271, 280.) I must confess that upon a question of this magnitude—amid the conflict of opinion by which I am surrounded—my mind has rested with confidence and satisfaction upon this clear and decided conclusion of a great intellect. Mr. Webster's fame rests mainly an his eminence as a constitutional lawyer. The Constitution has been the study of his life, the subject of most of his professional and political efforts. He belonged to no school of strict construction, but on all occasions was found earnestly contending for the broadest charter to the Federal Government. The opinions he expressed in his seat in the Senate of the United States, under the sanction of his official oath, are entitled to be received as deliberate and well considered.

With Mr. Webster I regard these provisions of the Constitution upon the subject of contracts and tenders as "of the very highest importance," and "to be preserved sacredly under all circumstances." They rest upon sanctions, which ought to be considered as of the most inviolable solemnity, at all times and in all emergencies. The true strength of government—the best foundation on which can rest the confidence and affection of its people—is the security which it guaranties to property. This depends in this country upon those constitutional provisions which absolutely protect, under the Ægis of the courts of justice, alike the daily earnings of the poor and the accumulated savings of the rich man, not only from fraud and violence, but from the government itself, except in the form of open and equal taxation.

It has been strongly urged upon us that Congress has the power of debasing the coin, either in weight or fineness, without changing the denomination or legal value. What, it has been asked, is the difference between that and issuing paper money, even though that paper should be at the time depreciated below the value of the coin? I answer, that because Congress may possibly accomplish a certain end by constitutional means, it does not follow that the same object can be obtained by means which are not constitutional. Though, by the process of debasing the metallic standard, Congress may, perhaps, reduce all debts, public and private, fifty per cent., it does not follow that they can enact directly that the man who owes one hundred dollars to another shall be quit upon the tender of fifty. We apply no such principle to other cases. Because under a power a man may dispose of an estate by will, we do not hold that he can do the same in any other wap than that directed or prescribed.

But considering it merely as an argument of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, it appears to me equally inconclusive. There are very important differences between debasing the coin and issuing paper money, though their practical results may in some respects be similar. It may well have been intended to leave to Congress discretion as to the one, but to deny to either branch of the Government, State or Federal, any discretion as to the other.

1. The debasing of the coin as a financial measure for the purpose of discharging the public debt would be an open, gross, and palpable breach of faith, scarcely possible in the present age of the world. Changes, however, for the mere purpose of regulating the value of the currency, may be occasionally necessary. "Arbitrary governments," says Albert Gallatin, "have at various times, in order to defraud their creditors, debased the coin, whilst they preserved its denomination, and thus subverted the standard value, by which the payment of public and private debts, and the performance of contracts ought to have been regulated. This flagrant mode of violating public faith has been long proscribed by public opinion. Governments have, in modern times, substituted for the same purpose, issues of paper money, gradually increasing in amount and decreasing in value. It was to guard against these evils, that the provisions in the Constitution on that subject were introduced." (Considerations on the Currency, p. 72.)

It is true that the coin has been debased in our own times and country, but never with a view to defraud either public or private creditors. When the coinage of the United States was first regulated in 1792, a double standard, both of gold and silver, was adopted, and the proportion of these two metals fixed at one to fifteen, which was then about their true relation in the market. But though the relation between gold and silver is certainly more steady than that between any two other commodities, at least within short periods of time, yet it is not immutable. Accordingly, about the year 1821, a change was observed to have occurred. An ounce of gold, instead of being worth only fifteen ounces of silver, was really exchangeable for about sixteen ounces. Of course no one would pay a debt with sixteen ounces of silver, when he could do so with fifteen. The consequence was that the gold coins disappeared entirely from circulation, in obedience to the invariable law that the metal legally undervalued is always expelled. Silver became practically the only standard. The act of June 25, 1834, commonly called the gold bill, undertook to restore the true relation. To do this, either the gold coin must be debased or the silver enhanced. The latter course would have been fraught with more injustice and mischief than the former. Though the true policy may have been to let this alone, or to have established as the only legal what had practically become the actual standard, yet many pure and eminent statesmen were then and still are wedded to a different policy. Subsequently, by the act of January 18, 1837, the weight and standard of the coin of both metals were slightly changed with no design but to maintain, if possible, a currency of both gold and silver. Silver, however, being now undervalued, was banished from circulation as gold had been before. By the act of February 21, 1853, a much more considerable reduction was made in the weight of silver coins less than the dollar, but evidently only for the purpose of supplying a subsidiary currency, for small payments; for by the same act it was provided that the silver coins issued in conformity thereto should be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars. I have no doubt that all this tampering with the coin was unwise and unjust. Whatever may be the advantages of a double standard, they are too dearly purchased by the frequently recurring necessity for these changes. But I do not see that there was, in any of these instances, a criminal breach of public faith, or an intention to interfere with private contracts. In 1834, the public debt had been then recently liquidated in full, and at the period of none of these measures was anything to be gained by the Government from them, but rather the reverse.

II. There is another important difference between the two measures of debasing the coin and of issuing paper money. When an act is passed debasing the coin, all the mischief is done. On the day following, the prices of all markets adjusted themselves to the new standard. Commodities, real or personal, lands or chattels, are of exactly the same exchangeable value as before; the only difference being that their value is expressed in different figures. An ounce of gold will still buy the same number of bushels of wheat, whether it be coined into twenty pieces, called dollars, or forty pieces. True, debtors are richer at the expense of their creditors: but that gross injustice also is finished. Every man, creditor or debtor, capitalist or laborer, knows exactly where he stands. Not so with paper money. As to all existing contracts, the same, and even worse injustice is done, if the paper depreciates, than when the coin is debased. All equality is at an end. To-day a man pays at one discount, to-morrow he receives at another. *There is, in truth, no standard of value, whatever.* The paper money varies like the mercury in the barometer, acted on by the superincumbent column of air, swayed to and fro by the tides of the atmosphere—now high, now low—now rarefied, now condensed. Thus, as confidence rises or falls, but more certainly as issues are increased or contracted, the value of every man's property—and the real price of his labor what he can procure for it of the necessaries and comforts of life, fluctuates from day to day. This was just what the men of the Revolution who met in the Federal Convention—who assembled in the State Conventions and and ratified the Constitution, had not merely heard with their ears, but seen with their own eyes, touched and handled with their own hands, and felt in their own pockets. They

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.
TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Boric vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February*, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

THE CONSTITUTION.

"*Whenever you hear a man prating about the Constitution, spot him; he is a Traitor.*" So spake Andrew Johnson some five years ago. No doubt this was putting it a little strong. And yet underlying this exagerated form of expression, there was a great truth. Men talked about the Constitution who had never read it, and sought to make the cry of the Constitution an aid to rebellion. Judges sought to make the letter of the Constitution kill the spirit of it; and that government which by the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, was to die in its infancy. It was to be powerless to protect itself from destruction.

For the Constitution every man ought to bear the greatest veneration. It is the solemn league and covenant of the American people, and as such the great fundamental law of the land. It was made not by the *States*, but by the *People*. It required not the affirmance and could not be negatived by the State governments. When adopted it was of complete obligation, and bound the State sovereignties. These principles were established and recognized by the courts fifty years ago.

According to the Constitution itself, it was ordained "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity;" yet instead of a perfect union, it was to justify disunion; instead of establishing justice, it was to perpetuate for all time, and extend into all the States and territories, the horrible injustice of slavery; instead of insuring domestic tranquility and promoting the general welfare, it was to be powerless to do either, if any set of scoundrels who had got possession of a State government chose to prevent it.

And yet the Constitution is not the Government. It is a law—a rule of action—for the Government, and like all laws, in construing it, its spirit and meaning are to be looked at, and he who "sticks in the letter sticks in the bark." No doubt the Government was spoken into being by the Constitution, but once in existence, *if it was a Government at all*, it stood upon a level with the other Governments of the earth, clothed with all the powers of independent sovereignty; and among these was the power to put down with a strong hand all forces and armies found warring against its life. The great law of self-preservation, implanted in the human heart by the Almighty long before he inscribed the ten commandments on the tables of stone, applies alike to nations and to individuals. The right and power to draft, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and make paper money, were all necessary incidents to the right of self-protection. Without them the Constitution and Union would have perished.

And in the judicial canvass now before the people of Pennsylvania comes up again this same question. The opposition have nominated a candidate who regards not the spirit of the Constitution—the spirit which was to give us a GOVERNMENT and a UNION for all time; a candidate who sticks in the *letter*, and would fain have made that *letter* serve the cause of *Disunion* and *Secession*; and Union men are called upon to fight at the ballot the same foe whom our armies lately fought in the field.

Republicans, are you ready for the contest? Go up to the battle and quit yourselves like men. The eyes of the friends of freedom and liberty and Republicanism throughout the world are upon you. Let no base appeals to your prejudices against an ignorant and degraded race—let no cry of "nigger suffrage" and "nigger equality" deceive you. There is no such issue before you in this canvass. When that issue arrives it will be time enough to meet it. You are now to decide whether a loyal, patriotic Judge, who administers the law and the Constitution in the spirit of our fathers, is to sit upon the Supreme Bench, or whether you will place there a man who has all his life long been a follower of the traitor Calhoun; a Judge who traveled out of the record before him in the case of Borie vs. Trott to decide that the Government had no right to issue paper money to pay the soldiers and carry on the war. Let the loyal people of Pennsylvania place Judge Williams by the side of Judge Reed and Judge Agnew, and then we can rest secure of the future so far as the Judiciary is concerned. And in doing this we will let the world know where we still stand in the Presidential contest next year—that we will not have Vallandigham, or Breckenridge, or Jeff. Davis, or Andy Johnson for our next President, but some such Patriot as Edwin M. Stanton, or Philip Sheridan, or Ulysses S. Grant.

Republicans, Union men, Patriots and soldiers, let no side issues deceive you. The opposition are fruitful in lies and deceptions. They are trying to deceive some by saying that temperance is in issue, and that if you vote the Republican ticket you will vote for prohibition. And in Philadelphia they are urging that the Sunday law is in issue, and that the Democracy (falsely so called,) will repeal this law if elected. Keep your eye on the main issue, the issue of Patriotism against Treason; the Union against Secession; the Constitution against Copperheadism; and let us settle this issue once again, and for the last time.

OUR LEGISLATIVE NOMINEES.

Nothing ought to be more grateful to a free, self-governing people, than the opportunity to reward merit and honesty in a public servant. It is as much the duty of the public to commend faithfulness and integrity as it is to condemn and hurl from office those incumbents, who have been selfish, mercenary and dishonest. At a time when alleged corruption and dishonesty, under the influence of a great Rail Road Monopoly, had rendered the reputation of the Pennsylvania Legislature a shame and disgrace, Messrs. Richards and Weller proved themselves incorruptably honest, and consistent Free Railroad men—in favor of a fair and honest general rail road law. And what is of more importance to the people of this section they voted for the repeal of the iniquitous law which took away the charter of the Connelsville road. And in all things they studied the interests of their constituents, and served them faithfully. This has been observed and talked of by the people, and the vote will attest that they are appreciated as honest and faithful representatives. We are told that at the Copperhead meeting Mr. Schell talked in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Yet there was no resolution passed by that meeting in favor of such legislation or in any way censuring the control of legislation by Railroad monopoly. *There is nothing in the record of this gentleman in the past to indicate that he would be more successful than other men in resisting the blandishments of the Pennsylvania Central Road.* At all events it is not well to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. It is better to trust those that have been tried and proved faithful.

ON our first page this week will be found Judge Sharswood's opinion, in which he pronounced the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. The *Gazette* published it on the 30th ult. We call the special attention of our readers, and those of the *Gazette* as well, to the last fifteen lines in which he specifically declares the act, in his opinion, unconstitutional, in the following terms:

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal tender is unconstitutional.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question, which has been made as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

Will the *Gazette* any longer have the hardihood to deny what it has itself published, and what every honest man knows to be true, as we published it several weeks ago? Let every one now read for himself and be convinced.

THE Copperheads of Philadelphia have been over to Washington to see the President and obtain his consent and aid in filling the Navy-yard, Custom-house and Mint with employees, preparatory to the election in October. By thus crowding these public departments with Copperhead voters, whose expenses are to be paid by the Government, they hope to save their political friends and at least make an appearance of re-action in the election returns. Several legislative districts in Philadelphia were carried by the same means last year. It is thus the immaculate copperheads commit frauds at the public expense and then blame the Republican party for loading the country with debt. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!

WE have an immense national debt to pay, a large portion of which might be raised by duties on foreign imports, while protecting and encouraging our home industry, but the whole Copperhead party is diligently working to bring about free-trade, so as to bring the pauper labor of Europe in direct competition with our already heavily taxed manufactures, thereby breaking them down, when the whole burden of the national taxation will have to be borne by the agricultural community. Farmers, if you wish your taxes doubled vote the Copperhead-Free-trade ticket, and you will get taxed to your heart's content. If you want your taxes lightened, vote the Union protection ticket, by which foreign imports and manufactures will be made to bear the chief burden of taxation.

THE Copperheads expect to carry their members of the Legislature by a cry of railroad. But they forgot to indorse the Free Railroad Law in their resolutions of court week, or to pledge their candidates to anything of the kind. On the contrary they nominated at least one man in the interest of the Penn'a. Central Railroad monopoly. Is that the way to get a free railroad law passed?

THE Cops are jubilant over the nomination of Wm. P. Schell as a railroad candidate. Does he intend to build the railroad with oil stocks? If so, we have no doubt he can be accommodated to quite a large amount of that kind of paper, all of which will be quite familiar to him.

THE Copperhead press is continually pointing to the national debt and complaining of taxation, but Andy Johnson and his Copperhead administration go on buying more territory with as much *non chalance* as if we had no debt. Icebergs from Russia, slave plantations from Spain—anything that appears in the market they are ready to buy; but the people have the piper to pay. Let them remember that Copperhead sympathy nurtured the rebellion and rolled up our immense debt, and that a Copperhead administration is increasing our immense burden by buying immense territories that are of no more use to us than a fifth wheel to a wagon.

THE Copperheads, who a few years ago cried out vociferously against greenbacks and national currency are now the eager advocates of an increase of the same to the extent of two thousand millions. Their object is the same in both cases. They wished to damage the public credit in the first place by crying down the currency; failing in this they now wish such an over-issue of currency as will depreciate the currency until the government is bankrupted. Vallandigham and Pendleton are at the head of the movement.

SOME of the Copperhead journals are even crowing over the territorial election in Montana. A triumph of all the out-lawed rebels, cut-throats, horse-thieves, robbers and murderers driven away from civilization. The old minister who was charged with having asserted in the pulpit that all democrats were horse-thieves, denied that he had said so, but acknowledged that he did say, and could prove it, that all horse-thieves were democrats. Montana has a majority of this class and it goes Copperhead!

A FEW WEEKS MORE and election day will be with us, and as the time approaches more animation will be thrown into the campaign by the contesting parties. Republicans have a great responsibility resting upon them. They must see to it that every district is canvassed, and that not a voter will be absent from the polls. There is nothing to fear if a full Rupublican vote can be brought out, and it behooves all members of the party to bestir themselves to that end.

THE Copperheads are greatly exercised about the Poor House delinquencies, but hope to propitiate the public by promises of future honesty. A little practice of honesty and common sense in the past would be worth a great deal more just now than any possible promises for the future. The surest way to make sure of future honesty is to put at least one good Republican in board of directors. Try it, and see if we will have another deficit of $10,000.

THE man who votes for Judge Sharswood takes the most direct method to make every greenback and government bond in the country worthless. Whoever wants the country bankrupted, and is ready to throw away every dollar of paper money or U. S. bonds in his possession should by all means vote for Sharswood.

A NEW postal treaty between our own and the Prussian Government has just been entered into by which a reduction of two-thirds will be made from the present rates of postage on all mail matters going direct to Prussia. The time when the treaty will go into operation has not yet been made known.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says that the question to be settled at the next election is whether "white men or negroes are to rule in this good old Commonwealth." We tho't in all democracies that the majority ruled. We were not aware that there is a majority of Negroes in Pennsylvania. Is it so?

THE Republican State Central Committee offer an elegant flag as a prize to the county making the best return for Hon. Henry W. Williams, compared with the vote of last year for Gen. Geary. What say you, Republicans of Bedford county, shall we take the flag?

THE Cops talk of the reaction of 1867 on the strength of the elections up to this date this Fall. If they will examine closely they will find that up to this time they have sustained a loss in their Congressional delegation of ONE. "Great fuss and little wool."

IT is said that the Cops are trying to make Andy Johnson believe that they are in favor of his nomination for President in 1868, for the purpose of getting money out of him to carry the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

IT is quite probable that Andy Johnson will "swing 'round the circle" this fall to gather up the Constitutions and flags which he distributed among the people on a former occasion. He will need them all when Congress assembles.

IT is reported from Copperhead headquarters that the *Gazette* is really anxious to know whether we are in favor of negro suffrage. Couldn't the editor come round quietly and hear our views without so much bluster?

THE Cops have cooled down suddenly on the election returns. They have succeeded in electing Haight Governor of California, where the Republicans were divided. And here the matter ends! A very small "mice" after all.

THE Cops accuse Hon. Henry W. Williams of being a repudiator. This should be a virtue with them as they are now in favor of the repudiation of the National debt, and the apologists of Jeff. Davis, the greatest living repudiator.

THE Rebels of the first Congressional District of Georgia have succeeded in getting a suitable candidate for Congress in the person of a very black negro. It will not be long until the Cops will try the same game in Pennsylvania.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD was a Nullifier in 1832, and properly enough a Copperhead in 1861-2, and throughout the war. "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

THE Cops declare the country is to be ruined because a few negroes are to have political rights. Please tell us how?

ANDY JOHNSON'S Amnesty Proclamation is said to have only reached one case on file in the Atrorney General's office for pardon. Binckley must have over shot the mark—he shoots high.

THE question to be settled on the 8th of October is not whether Judge Sharswood or Judge Williams is the better man, but whether Congress or Andy Johnson is to be sustained? Let the country answer.

WE have a Copperhead paper before us that contains an article of half a column, defending that organization against the charge of being a pro-slavery organization. This is the "last *wag* of the hammer."

BECAUSE Tom. Williams, of Pittsburgh, was in favor of the repudiation of the Allegheny county bonds, the Cops contend that Hon. Henry W. Williams was also. Rather queer logic!

ARE YOU ASSESSED? That is the question. If you are not, go and attend to it at once. Remember it must be done on or before the 28th of September.

UNDER the administration of Gov. John W. Geary, the State debt has been decreased $1,794,644,50 within the last year. So much for Republican rule.

THE *Gazette* thinks that all the issues involved in the campaign are naught compared with the question whether we are in favor of Negro suffrage or not.

THE Copperheads are in favor of the repudiation of the national debt and the assumption of the rebel debt. The Cops are consistent!

IT appears that the Cops have "heard the news from Maine," and they are not half as favorable as they at first expected.

COPPERHEAD shouts over election gains, like their shouts over rebel victories, send up the price of gold.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Republican State Central Committee met at Pittsburgh on Thursday last. The proceedings were brief and harmonious. Advices were received from all portions of the State showing that our friends are actively organizing to get out a full vote, and that there is no doubt of the triumphant success of Judge Williams and the election of a decided majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The committee unanimously adopted the following resolutions, offered by Hon. Edward McPherson.

Resolved That the grateful thanks of the people of this State and nation are due to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for his fidelity to liberty, and for the zeal, patriotism firmness and ability with which he ever discharged the important and onerous duties of Secretary of War, and that we will cordially welcome, from the action of the Senate, his restoration to that high post of responsibility and honor.

Resolved. That Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles have endeared themselves to the hearts of all loyal men by their distinguished gallantry and military services in the recent war, and especially to the people of this Commonwealth by their heroism and success in protecting and defending us from rebel invasion.

Resolved. That the arbitrary and vindictive removal, by the president, of these illustrious public servants in this critical juncture of our national affairs, and at the dictation of baffled conspirators, evinces in our judgment a fixed purpose to nullify wise and just measures adopted for the restoration of the Union, and to defy the will of the people constitutionally expressed, is an insult to the loyal sentiment of the entire nation and an offense deserving exemplary punishment.

Resolveds That Gen. U. S. Grant, by his firm and patriotic protest against the removal and attempted humiliation of his gallant co-laborers; his manifest respect for public sentiment, and for the laws of the land, has our cordial and hearty thanks, and by the highest civic virtues, he has added luster to the matchless greatness of his military fame.

ARRAIGNMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—Major-Gen. Logan delivered a long and vigorous speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Wednesday the 11th in which he arraigned the Democracy for their crimes and infamy, and said of Andrew Johnson:

Tell me to day if you had Jeff. Davis in the Presidential chair, or Mr. Robert E. Lee, could they have done more for the Rebels in this land than Andrew Johnson has since he has been President? If they could, I would like to know in what way they could have done it. If Jeff Davis had been President, what would he have done? He would have returned all the property to the Rebels that they had lost. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff, Davis had been President he would have pardoned all the Rebels that asked him for pardon. Andrew Johnson has done that and more too. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have denounced this Congress, and called them a set of traitors. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have appointed Rebel Governors down South to control those States. Andrew Johnson did the same thing. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the Civil Rights bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the first Reconstruction act of Congress, and all the other acts, which Andrew Johnson has done.

General Butler's Opinion of the Amnesty Proclamation.

General Buler holds the opinion that the President has no power to issue a General Proclamation of Amnesty unless authorized by act of Congress to do so, and that the proclamation recently issued is not worth the paper it is printed on, and is, moreover, an act of usurpation.

The difference between amnesty and pardon is very broad. The President possesses power, under the Constitution, to grant reprieves and pardons for offence against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, but this power is limited to granting special pardons in individual cases, and does not confer upon him the authority to grant amnesty to whole communities, as he has been doing by his late proclamation.

When the first Amnesty Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln, it was done by authority of Congress, and that power was subsequently withdrawn by the repeal of the laws. Therefore Mr. Johnson's last proclamation is without authority or color of law, and when Congress meets he will probably be called to account for it.

The principle laid down above, that amnesty must be preceded by legislative authority, is well established in England and after the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 and the Irish rebellions, when grace and amnesty were proclaimed for offences against the State, they were invariably issued under authority previously granted by parliament.

This is the common law of England, and the same holds good here, and a precedent was established in the first Amnesty Proclamation issued by Mr. Lincoln.

The Moral of the Elections.

The New York *Times* says: Although neither California nor Main has pronounced a verdict of much political significance, it were unwise to disregard the lessons which both read to the Republican Party. There is not in either any real evidence of reaction in public sentiment; but the defeat of the party ticket in one case, and the reduced majority with which it triumphs in the other, are circumstances which those who would exclude the Democrats from power may wisely heed.

The dangers which threaten the Republican cause are the products of great strength and the overweening confidence which it has engendered. There is a disposition in sections of the party to be intolerant in respect of the opinions and measures which shall be sustained by its members. In some instances the minority have insisted upon the adoption of their views by the majority, literally claiming the right to dictate the policy and to enlarge the platform of the party without reference to the judgment or convictions of others. A comparatively small number have more than once undertaken to regulate the standard for the whole, and to read out of the party all who refused to pronounce their shibboleth. Organization has thus been managed in the interest of individuals rather than in conformity with the recorded purposes of the aggregate of its members.

California has told us with what result unscrupulous combination and intrigue are followed when they obtain control of the party machinery. We have been usefully reminded that, though knavery and presumption win in the making of nominations, the people will resent the fraud and assert their supremacy in their own way. The managers of nominations may frame a ticket to suit their own ends, but they must not rely on the rank and file for its ratification. To secure their hearty and united power, the candidates put forward must command their confidence.

In Maine the lesson, though different, is not less clear or emphatic. The Democratic vote shows gain and the Republican a falling off, not as a consequence of revolt within the Republican party against its national policy, but confessedly and solely because of an unpopular local issues thrust upon the party by a vigorous and determined minority. Prohibition is not a political issue, and it is not one which the Republican party as such can carry without an obvious risk of defeat. The fact that the Republicans of Maine, have achieved victory in spite of the disadvantage at which they were placed by one portion of their body, is, perhaps, the strongest tribute to their strength that could be afforded. It is at any rate proof that the cry of reaction which Maine is represented as having echoed, is at variance with the admitted character of the contest.

Ignorance of the English Lower Classes.

A lamentable want of education is one of the great misfortunes of the lower classes in Great Britain. A report recently presented to Parliament, brings down to 1865, the numbers of men and women in that country, who, on marrying, have to make their mark on the marriage register instead of signing their names. More than a third of the Welshmen who married in that year had to make their mark; very nearly a third of the men of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk were put to the same shift; more than a third of the men of Suffolk, thirty five per cent, of the men of Bedfordshire, thirty eight per cent, of the men of Staffordshire, and forty per cent. of the men of Monmouthshire. In Lancashire one man in every four who married had to make his mark. Still, the number of the ignorant constantly lessens. In 1845, 66.8 per cent. of the men who married in England, and 50.4 per cent. of the women, were able to write their names on the marriage register; 1855, 70.5 per cent. of the men, and 58.8 per cent of the women; in 1865, 77.5 per cent. of the men, and 68.8 per cent. of the women—more than threefourths of the men, and more than twothirds of the women. In these twenty years the women have been improving faster than the men.

Foremost amongst the illiterate districts, so far as concerns women, stands South Wales, with more than half its women unable to sign their names; and in North Wales, Monmouthshire, Staffordshire and Lancashire the number exceeds forty six to the one hundred. In Bedfordshire, where the children have been accustomed to work so early at straw-plaiting, two women in every five who married in 1865 had to make their mark. It is remarkable that in the eastern counties, and in many counties in the southern half of England, more women sign the marriage register than men. As in 1864 so in 1865, Westmoreland has the largest proportion of its men able to write, nine in every ten; and Sussex the largest proportion of its women, more than eight in every ten.

A VIENNA PAPER reports that six Viennese pretty waiter girls have left that city for Paris to take the places of those who have exchanged their humble positions at the "Restauration de Dreher," in the grounds of the Great French Exhibition, for more exalted spheres. The following is the romantic fortune of five girls who waited upon the guests of the establishment at the opening of the Exhibition: One of them, a Viennese girl, is very soon to be married to a Spanish nobleman. A second, a Hungarian, has married one of the prominent men in the Faubourg St. Germain, and is now on her wedding tour. The handsome Polish girl, whose appearance created such a sensation resides in a beautiful villa near Vichy by the side of a noble old Marquis, who has settled two hundred thousand francs on her. The fourth, a Tyrolese, has married one of our "merchant princes," who was charmed by her imposing figure. The last of this lucky quintette, also a Viennese, has just returned to her native city, the wife of a fortunate speculator, who recently made a couple of millions on 'Change.

THE returns made in the Galvesten *Bulletin* of the ravages of the yellow fever in that city, up to September 2, show a great increase over the mortality of 1853-4, which were exceptional years in all of the Southwest by reason of the violence of the fever. There were 32 deaths in Galveston up to September 2, 1853, and 108 to the same date in 1854, whereas there have been 660 deaths in the same period of the current year. In 1865 the fever continued until the close of November, and carried off 536 in all. In 1854 there were 404 deaths, ending November 5. In 1858, 354 died before the 14th; in 1859, 182 to 1st December, and in 1864, 259 to the 21st of November. As we have to record 660 this year up to the beginning of September only, it will be seen that the type of the disease is unusually severe. In 1853-4, the population was estimated at 6,000; in 1858-9, at 8,000; in 1864 it was 4,400. The population now, by a census of the Assessor and Collector, is 22,500, of whom 15,000 are put down as unacclimated. The last report intimates a decrease in the mortality, which it is to be hoped may continue. But it is to be borne in mind that a change of the weather may at any moment renew the worst fatality of the season.

PRIVATE letters from reliable sources in Charleston, assert that Gen. Canby has fully determined to pursue the line of policy marked out by Gen. Sickles, and to enforce the system of orders, rules and regulations which he had established in that district. It is well known that Gen. Sickles had instituted for the people of his district a code of laws and regulations which they almost unanimously admitted were more just and beneficial in their operation than any that had been vouchsafed them by legislative authority for many years.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GEN. GRIFFIN died at Galveston, Texas, of yellow fever.

A WORKINGMAN'S fair on a large scale is to be held in New York next spring, the exhibitors being journeymen mechanics only.

THE import duty on soda ash and bleaching should be removed by Congress. It would make every pound of printing paper one cent cheaper.

NEWSPAPER men all say they do not recollect a summer duller than the past, in the matter of advertising, or an autumn brisker in the same respect.

THE COMPLAINTS of the season usually proceed from bilious disorder; with sluggish liver and stomach, incapable of digestion, fasting becomes the only safe rule there is left.

THE Professor of Astronomy in the new Chinese college is a German who denies the theory of gravitation, poohpoohs the calculus, and says the stars are living creatures. He is eminently qualified for his place.

IT seems probable that a new system of telegraph construction will soon be adopted generally in England. The wires are to be laid side by side in tubes buried at the bed of a railway, each being separately insulated in a very simple manner.

A NUMBER of ex-army officers, who have been heretofore dismissed the service, are in Washington presenting such facts to General Grant as will insure the reinstatement of many of them, and then their honorable discharge from the army.

THE people of Maryland will vote on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution next Wednesday. Although there are several elements of opposition to it, the probability is that it will be adopted, through the apathy and indifference of its opponents.

THE REPORTS FROM MAINE are better. The majority, so far as the returns have been received, foot up between ten and twelve thousand, with towns to hear from whtch gave more than that for us last year. Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly Republican.

HAVE YOU HEARD IT?—In all the the Copperhead speeches, resolutions and conventions, have you herd or seen one word in condemnation of the rebellion and those who carried it on? Don't all speak at once; but if anybody has heard such a thing we would like to know it.

ENGLISH OF CONNETICUT and Haight of California are embracing each other by telegraph. As the election of each of these gentlemen was a surprise to none more than themselves, and as each is a deserter from the Union ranks, the congratulations are but natural, as their sympathies are perfectly in unison.

THE *Tribune's* special says: There is a rumor in circulation that President Johnson designs making an immediate change in the War Department. It is said that Frank P. Blair, Jr., will be put in the office until Gen. McClelland is heard from. The President has stated that General Porter shall have a new trial. General Grant favors it.

MR. FITZ JOHN PORTER has appealed to the President to reopen the sentence of the Court Martial passed on him in January, 1863, and to allow the merits of his conduct to be once more submitted to the judgment of a Military Commission. In this request he is backed by a number of eminent Republicans, and is endorsed by General Banks and Governor Curtin.

THE personal friends of Gen. McClellan here assert that, although he may have been requested by telegraph to return, he has no idea of doing so, but that, on the contrary, he has just determined to remain abroad another year, and has taken a house and made arrangements for the tuition of his children accordingly.

A FIRE at Crestline, Ohio, commencing at the Franklin House, directly north of the Continental Hotel, burned thirteen dwellings, with their contents, fronting on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. Loss very heavy; insurance light, but not yet ascertained. The Continental Hotel was in danger at the time, but was saved by the untiring efforts of the citizens.

COL. Forney illustrates how the Cunard steamers prosper, thus: We have on board two hundred and eighteen first class passengeas, who pay one hundred and fifty-five dollars apiece, making a total of $33,790 in gold. The freight is estimated at nearly $10,000. In addition, they receive some $9,000 for carrying the mail (which is included in their annual subsidy from the British Government). Their expenses are about $15,000 the single trip—not more. These figures, nearly exact, foot up a very large profit for the single trip.

MONTANA advices state that an exploring party, which has been to the head waters of the Yellow Stone River, has just returned, and reports seeing one of the grandest wonders of the world. For eight days they traveled through a volcanic country, emitting blue flame and living streams of brimstone. The country was smooth and rolling, with long level plains intervening. The summits of these rolling mounds were craters, from four to eight feet in diameter, and everywhere in the levels were smaller craters, from four to six inches in dimmeter, from which streamed a blaze and constant whistling sounds.

The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they traveled, and every moment seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in the vicinity, and the explorers gave it the significant name of "Hell."

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI:"
A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D Richardson. Over 20,000 copies sold in one month.

Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the Far West, this History of that fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c.

AGENTS WANTED.—Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
aug29:4t 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19th. For Catalogues, address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.
aug16:4t President.

BUY CHEAP AND SELL CHEAP,
Is the watch-word of G. R. & W. OSTER. They have just received a large assortment of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES which they are selling VERY CHEAP.
Bedford, Aug. 23:3m.

MONEY SAVED!
Intending to adopt the CASH SYSTEM October 1, 1867, and desirous of reducing our stock as low as possible before making Fall purchases, we will offer many great bargains for CASH!
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Aug. 8, 1867.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.
NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEP. 18.
Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.
August 14, '36:4t

Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

NEW ARRIVAL.
JUST RECEIVED AT
M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,
STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
Our assortment contains all that is
NEW and DESIRABLE.
Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.
BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S
Cor. 10th and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
YOUNG MEN
prepared for the Counting Room and Business Life in General.
THEORY AND PRACTICE
combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.
THIS INSTITUTION
is endorsed by the leading business men of the City.
STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.
COLLEGE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
For particulars send for circulars.
aug30:3m

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.
Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,
French Cottage Suits,
Marble Top Tables,
Cane Chairs,
Sofas,
Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c.
Eastern manufacture.
Having purcased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.
COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals.
Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
to solicit orders for a new BIBLE DICTIONARY. Complete in one volume. This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of the kind in the English Language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with *this*.

But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.

Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to, or address,
FARMLEE BROTHERS,
sep6:6t. 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

IRON WATER PIPE.
HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.
Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.
"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.
Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.
june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD!
The place to buy goods and SAVE your GREENBACKS, is at the GREAT BARGAIN STORE of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who will sell from this date until the 20th of September next, prior to closing to extend and otherwise repair their Store room, their ENTIRE STOCK at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Many goods at and below COST.
Bedford, Aug. 23:6w

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1866.-1yr.

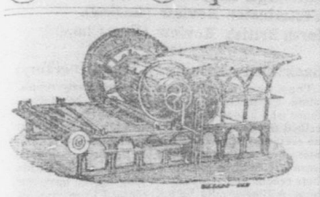
Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.
A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils,** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nuesery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled.
For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church.
Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.
TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, $6 to $10.
REFERENCES.—O. E. Shannon, T. R. Getty, W. P. Schell, A. King, Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp.
Bedford, Aug. 30:3m

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
By direction of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, the undersigned will, at his office, in Bedford, on Sept. 14, 1867, take testimony to supply the place of lost deeds and perfect the title of Moses Robison to the estate of his father, George Robison late of Monroe tp., dec'd.
aug30:3t JOHN P. REED, Commissioner.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Hoffbaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Joh Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 326, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

DEAD.—Mr. John Rhodes, a well known citizen of Chambersburg, died suddenly on Monday last of hemorrhage of the lungs. A fit of coughing brought on hemorrhage and terminated life in a few minutes.

ANY person desiring a life Scholarship in any one of Bryant, Strattan & Co.'s chain of National Commercial Colleges, can be supplied by applying to this office. These are the finest Commercial Colleges in America. Price $40, from which we will deduct 25 per cent. tf

"THE WEATHER."—Old Boreas is already beginning to herald his approach. The nights are gradually getting colder and heavy clothing is not at all uncomfortable. It is apprehended that we will have early frosts. If so it will do more or less injury to the corn and other late crops.

ANTIETAM.—The celebration at Antietam took place on Tuesday. It was, to a certain extent, a Maryland affair, but the discontent of many men in that State, who fought in the battle on the wrong side did not allow them to assist at a solemnity which commemorates their defeat. Maryland did therefore, not do much to add to the impressive character of the ceremony.

BEDFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Efforts are being made to make the annual fair of this society, which is to be held on the 2nd 3nd 4th of October, one of unusual interest. The premiums offered are very liberal, and it is to be hoped that all our farmers will manifest sufficient interest to bring their best specimens of produce and stock, and thus secure a handsome display.

RATIONS COMMUTED!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

EVERY SATURDAY.—This popular Weekly presents its readers just those portions of European current literature which every intelligent American wishes and needs to see. Omitting the heavier papers, discussions of topics of local interest, it gathers from all sources the readable and instructive articles which express the best current thought of England and the Continent, and with the utmost promptness places them before American readers. Any good story, any popular sketch or essay, any interesting semi-scientific paper, any striking poem, or literary intelligence appearing in a European periodical, is sure to reappear speedily in the pages of *Every Saturday*. It is published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

"MARRIED—GOING TO BE MARRIED"—Is the cry on every side,—in fact there seems to be a perfect mania on the matrimonial question among our youngsters. Every day developes some new case wherein a couple seem to think that "it is not good for man," (nor woman either,) "to be alone," and the holy bonds of matrimonial felicity are at once entered into. A word to such by way of friendly advice. It is necessary that you should secure a good outfit before going to housekeeping, and in order to do so cheaply we would refer you to the store of Irvine & Statler, who have just received a new supply of Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Glassware, &c. Remember the place No. 2, Anderson's Row.

INFORMATION is wanted in regard to the time when, place where and circumstances under which Peter Shedron, late a private in Company H, 22nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry volunteers was *wounded*, and from the effects of which he died at Fredrick City, Maryland, on or about the 5th day of July, 1864. Shedron became detached from his command while on a retreat from Martinsburg, Virginia, on the 3d of July, 1864 and joined a wagon train going through to Fredrick City. Any person acquainted with the facts in the case will confer a great favor upon his widow and orphans by communicating them to the editors of the INQUIRER. tf.

OUR COUNTY FAIR—By an oversight we omitted to call attention to the fact that we are to have an Agricultural Fair. The premium list will be found in our advertising columns. The list is extensive and the premiums as liberal as the funds of the Society will allow. Now that an effort is being made to arouse our people to the necessity of an improved system of Agriculture in Bedford County let all go to work and prepare to bring their best fruits, grain, manufactures, &c, to the Fair so that it may not only be a success but a credit to the community. All cannot expect to take premiums, but every one can assist in making a fair display and each will not only be gratified but profited by seeing what his neighbor can do and in what he excels. Indeed the chief advantage of these fairs is to bring the people and products of the various parts of the county together—the people that they may interchange opinions and discuss for mutual benefit—their various methods of culture—the products that each may see what his neighbor accomplishes in his special brand of agricultural or mechanical industry by following a particular method. Such comparisons always stimulate to increased interest and energy in the various industrial departments and thereby promote the prosperity of the community. Workmen are already employed in enclosing the fair grounds and the various committees are actively at work, making all necessary arrangements. Let all who desire to promote the industrial interests of our county contribute whatever is in their power and encourage with their sympathy and presence.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—A correspondent at Saxton, sends us the following account of a match game played at that place, which should have appeared in our last issue.

Editors Bedford Inquirer:—Enclosed you will find the score of a match game of Base Ball played in Saxton on Saturday, Sept. 7th between the "Eagle" club of Dudley, and the "Saxonian" club of Saxton, in which the former were victorious, and now stand "Champions of Broad Top." The game was a very interesting one, some very fine plays were made and excellent batting done on both sides. The following is the score.

W. W. G.

SAXONIAN.	O.	R.	EAGLE.	O.	R.
Fockler, c.,	3	5	Maher, R., c.,	4	6
Barr, p.,	4	4	Maher, P., p.,	3	6
Keagy, s.s.,	3	6	McNivin, s.s.,	6	3
Fockler, 1b.,	4	4	Kelley, 1b.,	2	8
Clark, 2b.,	1	7	Eagen, 2b.,	3	5
Cook, 3b.,	1	5	Maher, M., 3b.,	2	4
Caffray, l.f.,	4	5	Jones, l.f.,	4	4
Young, c.f.,	3	6	McGonigal, c.f.,	2	6
Fulton, r.f.,	4	4	Hillgrove, r.f.,	1	6
	27	46		27	48

Innings—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Saxonian, 1, 0, 2, 3, 11, 0, 8, 9, 12,—46
Eagle, 4, 3, 13, 2, 10, 8, 4, 1, 3,—48

Fly-catches Saxonian, 13; Eagle, 8. Struck-out, McNiven, 2; Barr, 1; R. Maher 1, Fockler, 1. P., 1. Home runs, Clark, 2; Cook, 1. Umpire, Wm. W. Gephart. Scorers, Eagle, Burns; Saxonian Harris

SALE OF LOTS.—The following is the list of town lots sold by the Messrs Shuck on last week. These lots are situate in the Western part of the town, and in a very desirable location:

No.	Purchasers.	Prices.
1	John T. Keagy, Esq.,	$450 00
2	J. B. Cessna, Esq.,	385 00
3	W. L. Horn,	370 00
4		
5	William Middleton	390 00
6	M. P. Spidie	390 00
7	William Dorsey	371 00
8	M. Knough	351 00
9	P. Huzzard	201 00
10	Mrs. Wise	300 00
11	do. do.	250 00
12	W. Line	255 00
13	do. do.	255 00
14	John Williams	305 00
15	do. do.	305 00
16	Mary Deibaugh	285 00
17	do. do.	245 00
18	John Keffe	172 00
19	John Sproat	168 00
20	do. do.	151 00
21	do. do.	151 00
22	D. J. Shuck	165 00
23	do. do.	165 00
24	A. J. Dishing	167 00
25	do. do.	181 00
		$6528 00

THE REYNOLDS MONUMENT.—A meeting of the Committee of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, having charge of the Reynolds Monument, was held at Philadelphia, August 13, 1867. All the members were present. The Treasury reported $6,910 57 on hand, nearly all of which bears interest. The committee decided to erect a semi-colossal bronze statute of the General, in military uniform, on a site already selected in the Soldier's National Cemetery at Gettysburg. An additional sum of $2,500 is needed to insure the early completion of the Monument. Officers and soldiers of Reynold's Corps disposed to increase their subscriptions, can do so by addressing General C. S. Wainright, Treasurer, at Rhinebeck, New York, or any of the other members of the committee, namely, General R. Coulter, Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa.; General J. W. Hoffman, No. 9 North Eighth street, Philadelphia; Colonel Chapman Biddle, No. 131 South Fifth street, Philadelphia; or Dr. T. H. Bache, No. 233 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

PLENTY OF LIGHT.—Our neighboring county of Blair will soon have a delightful sufficiency of newspapers published within her limits. A new one has made its appearance in Tyrone called the *Bulletin*, and it is now announced that Dr. J. P. Thompson has purchased the material of the defunct *Leader*, and designs removing them to Williamsburg, where he proposes to issue a weekly paper entitled the *Temperance Vindicator*. There are now seven papers published in the county—three in Hollidaysburg, three in Tyrone, and one in Altoona.

DEATH OF AN AGED NEGRESS.—Chloe Cord, an aged negro woman, residing in the upper end of Colerain township, met her death by accidentally falling into the fire, on Monday last. It is reckoned that she was over one hundred years of age, at the time of her death, and she has resided in this county for eighty years,—remembers Gen. George Washington well, and shook hands with him when he had his headquarters in Bedford, during the Whiskey Insurrection.

A GENTLEMAN of great medical knowledge says that a more genial, wholesome and effectual tonic and appetizer than Drake's Celebrated Plantation Bitters was never discovered. He recommends it for Dyspepsia, for Liver Complaint, for Exhaustion, Weakness, for a want of Appetite, and for Mental Depression. It is an agreeable stimulant, and is equally adapted to young and old. Persons of sedentary habits, like clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and delicate females are particularly benefited by its use. 2t.

Spread the Truth!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, Biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.
16:3tweamly*.

☞A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 2t

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—There is very little cloverseed arriving, and it commands $8 50@9. Timothy is in steady request, with further sales of prime at $3. There is a steady demand for flaxseed; sales of 1,000 bushels in lots at $2.75@2.85. Flour has undergone no change, the demand being limited both for shipment and home consumption, but prices are well maintained; sales of 200 barrels choice old stock, with Western extra family at $11 75 per barrel, small lots of Pennsylvania and Ohio ditto at $11@12 50, fancy at $13@14, old and new wheat extra at $8@9 50, superfine at $7 50@8 25. There is less wheat offering, but demand is limited at Saturday's quotations; sales of fair and good red at $2 25@2 40, and California at $2 75. Rye is steady at $1 50. Corn is very quiet; sales of yellow at $1 35, 1,500 bushels Western at $1 31@1 32. Oats are steady, at 65@67 for fair and choice.

CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The receipts of beef cattle have been 2,400 head; the market is more active at last week's prices; cows and calves range from $60 to $90, and springers from $50 to $75. Sheep are in fair request, at 4½@5½c. per pound, gross, as to quality, with sales of 10,000 head. Hogs have again advanced; about 3,000 head changed hands, at $10 50@11.50 per hundred pounds, net.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the M. E. Church, in this place, by Rev. B. G. W. Reid, Mr. JOHN MALONEY, of Baltimore, to Miss ANNA C. CROMWELL, of Bedford.

May their lives be blessed with bounteous bliss, at the hands of the Great Giver; and when old age shall come on and life sink apace, may it be said of them that they were true to every vow, and that love which called them together to-day be as bright in the time of the "sere and yellow leaf" as now.

At his office, in Taylor tp., Blair co., by R. S. Hoover, Esq., Mr. CHARLES ZOOK, to Miss SARAH JANE HARKER, both of Bedford co.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. THEADORE M. KLAHRE, of Bloody Run, and Miss CATHARINE FELTON, of Monroe tp.

WANTED—A first class Teacher to take charge of the public schools at Saxton, by October 1st, 1867. E. A. FOCKLER, Sec.
C. W. Moon, Prest. sep20:3t.

BEDFORD BOROUGH BONDS *for* $2,000.00 in four of $500.00 each, payable 5th July 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, with interest payable every six months, and free from taxation. These bonds can be had by any one desiring a safe investment by applying to
O. E. SHANNON, Chief Burgess,
sep20:3t Bedford, Pa.

WOOD WANTED.—Proposals for delivering 25, or more, cords of Wood, at the jail, will be received at once, at the Commissioners' office. Wood to be ranked and measured at the jail.
By order of the Commissioners.
sep20: JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.—The Assessors elected to make the Triennial Assessment, are requested to meet at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of October next, to receive the books, instructions, &c. It is important that all be present at that time. By order of the Commissioners.
sep20 JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that my wife Louisa has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I am therefore, determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and hereby caution the public against or harboring her on my account.
CASELTON AKE.
Union tp., Sept. 20:3t

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to A. C. Vaughan and Wm. R. Park, dated 9th March, 1867, for one hundred and twelve dollars, or thereabouts, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.
sep13:2t R. M. TROUT.

ADMINISTRATRIXS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Attorney in fact of and for MARY E. STONER, to whom, as administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM STONER, late of Monroe township, Bedford co., deceased, was granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, an order for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, will in pursuance of said order, and power of attorney, by the said Mary E. Stoner to him given, expose to sale on the premises by public outcry on SATURDAY, the 5th of October, the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing 348 acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, (part being good meadow land) while the balance is covered with very excellent timber. A good orchard, good spring of water and good buildings are upon the property. This tract adjoins lands of George Vonstine, John Nycum, Nancy Davis and others, and will be offered upon the following terms: One third at confirmation of sale, and the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments thereafter, secured by judgment bonds with interest from time of confirmation. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.
JAMES CARNELL,
sep20:3t Att'y in fact for Mary E. Stoner.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM KEAGY, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of the above named Abraham Keagy, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, in the county of Bedford, deceased, have been granted to John S. Hetrick and John Keagy, residing in the said township of Middle Woodberry. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make the same known to the said John S. Hetrick or the said John Keagy, without delay. J. S. HETRICK,
sep20: JOHN KEAGY.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor to settle exceptions to the Account of D. A. T. Black, Administrator of the estate of Jesse McDonald, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. All interested are requested to be present.
sep20:3t J. T. KEAGY, Auditor.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., and A. M. SPEER, M. D.,
Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 196 PENN Street, two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sep13:3m

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERIES, &C.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,
Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26-3m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We the undersigned having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Holsinger, do hereby give notice that said firm has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved.

The notes and books of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. STOVER for collection, at their old stand.

C. R. STOVER,
JOSIAH HOLSINGER.
Woodberry, May 27, 1867.

The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. STOVER & CO. Thankful for past favors we would respectfully ask a continuation for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of goods, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all articles usually kept in a country store.
June 28:3m C. R. STOVER & CO.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.
Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

COTTAGE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
POTTSTOWN, PENN'A.

This institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two hour's ride from Philadelphia. The next yearly session will open on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Boarding and Tuition for the ten months $260. Extras at the usual rates.
For further information send for circular to
Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.
July 26:2m.

HOOSIER
GRAIN DRILLS,
AND
KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLERS,
FOR SALE.

These Drills are a *first class* article, warranted equal if not superior to any others. The hoes can be set zigzag if desired for rough ground. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. PRICE $90, and *warranted*. The Clover Huller is a very superior article; hulls and cleans from 25 to 40 bushels per day. Price $95, and *warranted*.
PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE!
THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!

The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. On and after OCTOBER 1, 1867, he will sell goods FOR CASH and APPROVED PRODUCE ONLY, having been convinced, by experience, that the CASH system is the best for his customers as well as himself.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
aug. 23:3m

NOTICE.
All in our debt will please bear in mind, we are now preparing to make our Fall purchases, and *must have* money. *In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given*, and we earnestly hope all who know they *have not paid us*, will read this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months credit, and upon all accounts we charge interest after due.
Aug. 8, 1867. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
(*Founded and endowed by Hon. Asa Packer.*)

The second year opens September 1st, for Students in the 1st and 2d classes, and in the special schools of ENGINEERING, (Civil, Mechanical and Mining,) and of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Applicants examined from the 15th to the 29th of August. For registers, with particulars apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
August 2:4t. President.

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:3mos. Bloody Run, Pa.

TO CAPITALISTS.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over **200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands**, situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:
FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Collieries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.
ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.
This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$38.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROV, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1vr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first-class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by
E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Herms, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 2m

VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and 2½ miles south of Schellsburg, containing **377 acres** and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weatherboarded, large double Log Barn, with other outbuildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.
G. W. WILLIAMS.
August 23:3m.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
"OUR OWN MAKE,"

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.*," upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.
March 15, 1867.16mo

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 14th of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Spidle of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assigns of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of John Cessna, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, before HASTINGS GEBB, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
aug23:4t. U. S. Marshal.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

PREMIUM LIST OF THE
Bedford County Agricultural Fair,
TO BE HELD IN BEDFORD, ON
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 2d, 3d, & 4th days of October, 1867.

FIELD CROPS.

Best 5 acres of wheat	$5
Second best do Agriculturist.	
Best 5 acres of Oats	3
Second best do Agricutturist.	
Best 5 acres of Corn	5
Second best do	3
Best 5 acres of Timothy	2
Best bushel of Wheat	1
" " Spring Wheat	1
" " Rye	1
" " Buckwheat	1
" " Corn	1
" " Oats	1
" " Flaxseed	1
" " Cloverseed	1
" " Timothy seed	1
" " Turnips	1
" " Ruta Baga	1
" " Mangel Wurtzel	1
" ¼ acre Potatoes	3
" " Turnips	3

HORSES—*Class first, Heavy Draught.*

Best Stallion over 4 years old	$6
Second " " "	3
First best Stallion, between 2 & 4 year old	3
Best Gelding over 4 years old for heavy Draught	2
First best Brood Mare with colt at her side	5
Second " " " " "	2
Best colt 3 years old	2
Second best do Agriculturist.	
Best two year old	3
Second best do Agriculturist.	
Best one year old colt	2
Second best do	1
Best spring colt	2
Second best do	1
Best pair of match horses	4
" " buggy horses,	3
" walking horse	2
do riding horse	3
do buggy horse	3
do 4-year old horse	3
do 3-year old horse	2

CATTLE.

Best Bull over 3 years old	4
Second " " " Agriculturist.	
Best Bull between 2 and 3 years old	2
" " " " 1 & 2 Agriculturist.	
" " under 1 year old, Agriculturist.	
Best Cow	4
Second Best Cow Agriculturist.	
Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old	2
Second " " " " Agriculturist.	
Best Heifer under 2 years old Agriculturist.	
Best Yoke of Oxen	4
Second " " Agriculturist.	
Best Fat Bullock	3
Best lot of cattle not less than 3	4

SHEEP.

Best Merino Buck	2
Best South Down Buck	2
Second best " " Agriculturist.	
Best Leicester or Bakewell Buck	2
Best Common Buck	1
Best lot of ewes (not less than six)	4
Best Southdown ewe Agriculturist.	
Best Merino Agriculturist.	
Best lot fat Sheep not less than 6	3

HOGS—*Class first, Large Breed.*

Best Boar Chester County Breed	$4
Second " " "	2
Best Berkshire Boar	3
Second best " Agriculturist.	
Best Sow, Chester county Breed	2
Second best " " "	1
Best brood Sow of any breed not less than 5 pigs at her side	3

Class 2d Small or Cottage Breed.

Best boar, Suffol

Poetry.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Blessings on the little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy upturned pantaloons,
And the merry whistled tunes—
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill—
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give the joy,
I was once a barefoot boy.

Oh! for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned at schools,
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowls and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood.
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground mole sinks well.
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung,
Where the whitest lilies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where woodnut trails its vine,
Where the wood-grape clusters shine;
Of the black wasps cunning way,
Mason on his walls of clay
And the architectural plans
Of gray-hornet artisans!
For eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of joy—
Blessing on the barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man,
Live and laugh as boyhood can,
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble—spread the new-mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through,
Fresh baptism of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat;
And too soon these feet shall hide
In the prison cells of pride,
Loose the freedom of the sod
Like a colt for work be shod;
Made to tread the mills of toil;
Up and down the ceaseless moil—
Happy if thy track be found
Never on forbidden ground—
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thee but knew thy joy
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

THE PERFECT FRIEND.

I heard one say, the other day,
When speaking of a friend he knew
And loved, though he was far away,
"God bless him, for his heart is true!"

And musing to myself, I thought,
How many blessings come and go,
How many words of love unsought
That he they speak of cannot know!

And now, perhaps, one far away,
A friend whom long ago I knew,
May think and speak of me, and say,
"God Bless him, for his heart is true!"

Strange mystery of joy and pain,
That keeps with us where'er we go!
The sweetest praise that we can gain,
Is that which we can never know.

But marking whence the yearnings start,
And what it is to which they tend,
I seem to touch the living heart
Of one all-knowing, perfect Friend.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (8th day) of October,

1867, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feight2er, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioner for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an ac relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite hereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if heshall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon, or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bono fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 13th day of March, 1866:

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

ELECTION OF JURY COMMISSIONERS.

I also make known that by an Act entitled "An Act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth," approved the 10th day of April, A. D. 1867, it is directed as follows:

"That at the general election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, and triennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jury commissioners in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the same person, or persons, shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years: PROVIDED, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner: and that the two persons having the greatest number of votes, for jury commissioner, shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and in the ninty-second of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
Sept. 6, 1867. }

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00— Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,
630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July12:3m

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN
SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:
ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE
WITH
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND IN THE
LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,
SUCH AS
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,
(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of
PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ⁂Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.
⁂Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May103m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TERMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and
CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS
BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.
The following comprise a few of the prices:
CALICOES:
8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.
MUSLINS:
10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.
CASIMERES:
75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.
COTTONADE (pant. stuff):
18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.
GINGHAMS:
12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.
LADIES' HOSE:
12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.
GENTS' HALF HOSE:
12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.
BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.
HATS:
A large assortment from 15 cents up.
COFFEE:
25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.
GREEN and BLACK TEAS:
from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.
SUGARS:
12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents.
CLOTHING:
Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.
A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.
RICE 12 cents a pound.
We will sell goods for
CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY,
unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.
J. M. SHOEMAKER.
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens
Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.
We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms
No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.
No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.
No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.
No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Heisel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water is every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.
TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.
MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.
DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.
DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S
COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY
ALL WOOL
CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.
BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.
GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.
QUEENSWARE.
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.
Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
May17,'67.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.
Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN
Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.
The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.
DIPLOMAS
Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly
INCORPORATED COLLEGE,
and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.
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Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.
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In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.
TELEGRAPHING
Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq., whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that
SPLENDID FARM
situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, about Sixty Acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.
This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.
PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!
WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.
You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of
GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.
They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.
Look at some of their PRICES:
Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.
We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and increasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.
TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.
The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.
This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from
Ten to Eighteen Dollars
per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.
⁂ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*
This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.
⁂ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.
H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.
TEMPORARY SETS
inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.
TEETH FILLED
to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.
I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.
WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug3, '66:tf.

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS
Dr. LEONS'
ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,
Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.
It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.
It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to
ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."
May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra harge. apl19:1y.

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Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine(Tory)
These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.
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When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.
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New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.
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L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
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Life Insurance Company,
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PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
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Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.
The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.
Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.
All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*
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Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.
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mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
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